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POLING IS STAR AT MEETINGS OF FLYING SQUADRON ON OPENING DAY

Terrific Arraignment of Liquor
Traffic Is Presented by
Prominent Official of Chris-
tian Endeavor.

SHELDON TAKES KANSAS AS MODEL FOR COUNTRY

Afternoon Meeting Is Well At-
tended and Auditorium of
High School Is Filled to
Capacity at Night.

The first detachment of the Flying Squadron, a body of men and women touring the United States in advocacy of national constitutional prohibition, arrived in Albuquerque yesterday and in the afternoon opened what is to be a three days' campaign. The second detachment spoke yesterday in Rocky Ford, Colo., and the third in Topeka, Kan. Today the first detachment will move on to Santa Fe, the second detachment will speak here and the third in Rocky Ford.

Two speakers and two musicians made up the group that opened the three days' series of meetings here. The speakers were Daniel A. Poling, national citizenship superintendent and associate to the president of the United Society for Christian Endeavor, and Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, well known throughout the country as the author of "In His Steps." "What Would Jesus Do?" and a series of similar works that attracted the attention of the country about fifteen years ago. The musicians were Daniel V. Poling, a singer with a voice admirably adapted to revival music, and William Patton, whose piano solos showed him to be possessed of a high order of musical talent.

Poling Makes Big Hit.
Daniel A. Poling was easily the star attraction of the group. A vigorous, almost athletic physique, a youthful face and a strong, well modulated voice, combine with a magnetic personality to make Mr. Poling one of the most attractive platform speakers ever heard in Albuquerque. His logic is convincing, his manner of speech straightforward and frank, and his deft use of humor and anecdote is such as to keep his audience in a ripple of laughter and applause at all times when he has the floor.

Mr. Poling's attacks upon the liquor traffic were severe and merciless, but at the same time free from any trace of personal bitterness. His arraignment was of a system, and not of men. His arguments were largely along practical lines and were free from stock cant that it too frequently the hallmark of the prohibition orator. Through it all there ran a vein of intense, deadly earnestness that was perhaps the greatest element of the speaker's power.

Sheldon Strong for Kansas.
That Kansas is a great state and would serve well as a model for every other state in the union, especially in regard to prohibition, seemed to be the opinion of Mr. Sheldon, whose remarks at both the afternoon and the night meetings principally to do with conditions in the Sunflower state. Statistics that have become trite through repetition formed the basis of his argument. The per capita deposits in savings banks and other forms of wealth in dry Kansas were contrasted with those in wet Missouri, his next-door neighbor. It appeared from what the speaker said that one farmer out of every five in enlightened Kansas is the owner of a high-power touring car, while the unfortunate resident of benighted run-soaked Missouri is doing extremely well to have shoe leather to walk on.

Mr. Sheldon declared that there had not been a saloon in Kansas for thirty-four years, that in many counties the grand jury had become almost an obsolete institution because there was no crime to which it could direct its attention, and that in at least one town—Newton—there was only one policeman and he spent a large part of his time in peaceful slumber. He admitted that there was a per capita consumption of liquor in Kansas of 2.59 gallons per year, but omitted to state how, in view of the rigidity with which the law was enforced, these figures were obtained.

Shown Over City.
The party came in on the limited yesterday morning and were met at the train by a committee of which State Senator Isaac Barth was the chairman. During the day they were taken by Mr. Barth for an automobile ride over the city and surrounding country. The members of the party were especially impressed with the university and the school buildings of Albuquerque and expressed themselves in a most complimentary

manner in regard to the progressiveness of the city and its people.

The afternoon meeting was held in the Woman's club building beginning at 2:30 o'clock, and was presided over by Dr. S. L. Haskew, who introduced the speakers. The rooms of the club were well filled and the audience was thoroughly in sympathy with the purposes of the meeting.

After a song and a piano solo, Daniel A. Poling was introduced. Mr. Poling told of the origin of the Flying Squadron as a body which was affiliated with no other temperance organization but was in sympathy with men and women of every creed and political faith. The aim of those composing the squadron, he said, was to do the thing differently from the way it had been done before—to give the public something spectacular—something that would appeal to the imagination and would command the attention even of the enemies of the movement.

Political Corruption.
The speaker called attention to the alarming exposures of political corruption at various points in the United States in recent years, especially the conditions existing in Terre Haute during the last national election, and asserted that the corrupt vote of the country is "always in the hollow of the hand of the liquor traffic." The problem of child labor, Mr. Poling declared, could only be solved by striking at the causes for it. "The drinking man," he said, "is always the first man to be laid off and the last man to be put on in the shops and mills of the country, and when the drinking man is laid off it is his children who are put to work. The reason that I hate the liquor traffic with all my soul is because it stands in the middle of the pathway of American childhood."

The high cost of living was also attributed to the liquor traffic. "Take the more than two billion dollars that is annually spent for liquor," he said, "and put it into the legitimate channels of trade, and the problem of the high cost of living will cease to exist." He appealed to the youthful members of his audience, especially the boys, by citing Connie Mack as authority for the statement that the sober ball player is always the most valuable, and by quoting a statement by John L. Sullivan that "John Farley is in the heavyweight championship of the world."

When Mr. Poling concluded, envelopes were passed among the audience, the members of which were asked to "invest" in the movement. The speech of Dr. Sheldon and a further musical program concluded the afternoon meeting.

The Night Meeting.
Not since the sessions of the New Mexico Educational association last November has there been such a crowd in the high school auditorium as the one which attended the night meeting. Practically every seat downstairs was occupied and the gallery was well filled.

The program was largely the same as that carried out at the afternoon meeting. A. B. Stroup presided, the same musicians rendered pleasing selections and the same orators spoke. Dr. Sheldon preceding Mr. Poling. The audience was keenly responsive and both speakers were accorded hearty applause. Two numbers by the Valek-Wilkinson orchestra, a local musical organization, were rendered in an excellent manner, and were well received.

Dr. Ira Landrith, president of the Ward-Belmont college, of Nashville, Tenn., and Dr. Carolyn Geisel, of Battle Creek, Mich., will be the speakers today, while Frederick Butler will be the soloist. The places of meeting will be the same today and tomorrow as yesterday.

FOUR DROWNED AS A RESULT OF AUTO ACCIDENT

Seattle, Wash., March 30.—Four persons, members of prominent Seattle families, were drowned in the Duwamish river late today when an automobile belonging to Mrs. Morgan J. Carkeek ran off a bridge at Allyn town, ten miles south of Seattle. All in the car except Mrs. Carkeek and her Japanese chauffeur lost their lives.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Prosch, Miss Margaret Lenora Denny and Mrs. Harriet Foster Brecher, an artist, were killed. All were members of prominent pioneer families.

The party, a delegation from the Seattle Historical society, was going to Tacoma to inspect the exhibit of the State Historical society there.

The chauffeur, Paul Kanila, applied the brakes suddenly as the car ran onto the slippery approach to the bridge. The automobile skidded, crashed through the railing and turned a complete somersault as it fell thirty feet to the river below. The four who were drowned were caught in the wreckage of the car. The chauffeur jumped clear as the automobile fell and swam to shore. Mrs. Carkeek also succeeded in getting clear of the wreckage and took refuge on top of the car where she stood waist-deep in the water until rescuers came to her assistance.

Heavy Snow in Arkansas.
Little Rock, Ark., March 30.—A very heavy snow falling tonight in Arkansas marked the climax of one of the coldest months of March in the history of the local weather bureau. Early reports indicated the snow was general over the state. Local weather bureau records show that only twice in the last thirty years has snow fallen this late in the season.

UNITED STATES SENDS REPLY TO GREAT BRITAIN'S BLOCKADE ORDER

Communication Is Cabled to
Ambassador Page at London
for Delivery to Sir Edward Grey.

VIGOROUS PROTEST AGAINST ENGLISH POLICY

South and Central American
Countries Are Carefully
Watching Diplomatic Pro-
ceedings at Washington.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, March 30.—The reply of the United States government to the British order in council decreeing a virtual blockade against commerce to and from Germany was cabled to Ambassador Page at London tonight for presentation to the British foreign office.

As soon as the communication has been delivered it will be made public here and in London under an agreement between the two governments. In the meantime officials decline to give any intimation as to its contents.

Insists Upon Rights.
Beyond the fact that the United States stands firmly for its rights to carry on legitimate trade with neutral countries, even though they be contiguous to belligerents, little is known of the administration's position in view of developments since the last note was dispatched. Inquiring how Great Britain and her allies intended to enforce their prohibition against trade of "enemy origin, ownership or destination," officials have pointed out, however, that the American government wanted more definite information as to the radius of action of the allies' blockading fleets, and that the question of whether the order in council was to be enforced under international law governing blockades or under the rules of contraband, had not been answered.

Watched by Diplomats.
Diplomats of other neutral countries, particularly those of South and Central American governments, have displayed the greatest interest in the note. Several of them were among Secretary Bryan's callers today, though so far as could be learned none gained any positive information as to the character of the document. Since efforts to bring about joint representations regarding the rights of neutrals on the high seas failed, it is understood that the South and Central American representatives are anxious to move along lines set by the United States to establish their record which will form the basis of claims for damages suffered by their citizens through the activities of the allied fleets.

Action of Prize Courts.
It was said at the state department today that the usual practice of awaiting judgment by the prize court was being followed in the case of the cargo of the American steamer Anzula, carrying a quantity of food and some machinery, both of which have been declared contraband by Great Britain. As to the ship herself, no reason for her detention now that her cargo has been discharged, is known, and department officials expect her to be released very soon.

Italy's Demands Are of Positive Character.
Rome, March 29 (via Paris 7:58 p. m.).—The Giornale d'Italia, speaking to comments in the Russian newspapers opposing Italy's acquisition of the territory on the Adriatic, now in the hands of Austria, because of the large Slav population, says that while Italy acknowledges the right of the Slavs to have a outlet on the Adriatic, it was not to be supposed that Italy would acquiesce merely in the substitution of Slavs for Austrians on the eastern coast, the Slavs having the powerful support of Russia behind them.

The Giornale d'Italia adds that "it is best clearly to state now that whether Austria continues to exist as an Adriatic power or a great Serbia be formed, Italy's position on the Adriatic must be absolutely and largely unimpaired."

PEOPLE OF URUMIAH ASSURED PROTECTION

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, March 30.—Assurances that protection will be given to the entire population of Urumiah, Persia, where attacks on Americans and other foreigners and on native Christians have been reported, have been given Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople by the Turkish government.

In a message to the state department today, Mr. Morgenthau said the Ottoman authorities had promised that not only foreigners, but natives as well, would be protected by the Turkish regular troops due at Urumiah last Saturday.

Officials here are inclined to believe that the stories of atrocities at Urumiah were overdrawn.

MINING MEN OF NORTH MEXICO LIKELY TO LOSE THEIR PROPERTY

Villa Government Issues Decree Amending Law as to Amount Practically to Confiscation.

CANNOT COMPLY WITH CONDITIONS ANNOUNCED

Only Hope Is From Representations by Department of State at Washington to Chihuahua Chieftain.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
El Paso, Tex., March 30.—Fifteen American mining men representing as many different foreign-owned corporations in Mexico, at a meeting here today, decided to fight against the amendments to the Mexican federal mining law made recently by the Villa government, which they consider virtually confiscatory.

According to the law which goes into effect April 1, all mining property not being actually operated can be confiscated under conditions which the mining expert consider impossible to fulfill.

Conferees Futile.
Those attending the meeting here today representing practically all the foreign mining companies of northern Mexico whose investments total many millions of dollars. The committee recently returned from Chihuahua City, where conferences with the Villa officials failed to alter the amendments to the mining law.

Many of the mining companies suspended operation at the several warnings for Americans to leave Mexico, made by the Villa and Wilson administrations. It also was declared that the Villa administration, such as lack of fuel and inadequate railroad conditions, had and would make impossible operation of all of the properties and that even under normal conditions all of the units often could not be worked continuously.

Seek Washington's Aid.
A committee of three probably will be sent to Washington to make personal complaint to the American state department against what is considered an action which might result in the ultimate confiscation of the mining properties which have been owned and developed by foreigners for many years. The committee has sent a letter of protest to Francisco Escudero, the Villa secretary of industry and finance, who issued the decree after it had been signed by General Villa. The letter said in part:

Send Letter of Protest.
"We reiterate that the publication of this decree will be taken by the world at large as an important step toward the ultimate confiscation of all property held by foreigners, and regardless of any explanation that may be made as to the intent of the government in exempting various specific cases under certain conditions, it will be felt that the policy of the Mexican government has changed radically as regards foreign investments; that in consequence the investments of foreigners are not looked upon with favor and that it is certain that foreign capital will not be encouraged by the radical decree just published."

Impossible to Comply.
The law also imposed the obligation that it was "impossible to comply with our late decree."

The amendments made by the Villa government apply to the old federal mining law adopted during the Diaz regime and which until this date has been more or less respected by the various revolutionary factions. Under this law most of the investments were made and the mines developed. The amendments were adopted by Villa and Escudero at Monterrey on March 19 and have been issued in the official press at Chihuahua City. The amendment to which chief objection is raised calls for confiscation of properties for non-payment of taxes and "the voluntary suspension of workings of mines, the abandonment of such work or by deficient exploitation, except in cases of accident or constraint to be adjudged by the secretary of industry."

It also is required that all present operators of those who begin operations must maintain an activity at least one working of exploitation on each ten acres of land. Another clause allows any person to denounce for confiscation any property not fulfilling the letter of the law.

The decree provides that every mining company must begin operations within 120 days from April 1, and continue to carry on the work without interruption to the extent that is the opinion of the secretary of industry and finance. The penalty fixed for non-compliance will be the loss of the property at the option of the secretary.

To Test Gambling Law.
Little Rock, Ark., March 30.—Suits to test the bill legalizing horse racing and pari-mutuel betting in the larger Arkansas cities, passed by the last legislature, was filed here today in circuit court. United States Senator James P. McInerney, who represents the interests of the bill, and the bill's sponsor, Governor Hayes veto. Hearing on the suits set for April 6.

TWIN SEEKERS OF PRESIDENCY NOW AT WORK IN DIXIE STATES

Speaker Clark and Senator Underwood See Opportunity to Turn Wilson Against Taking Renomination.

FIRST STEPS TAKEN TO ELIMINATE WOODROW

Cotton Men Not Pleased With Administration and Southern Farmer Says Present Executive Will Be Opposed.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL)
Washington, March 30.—A republican politician who passed through Washington for the south gave it out today that the republicans are not the only ones who will have an old time scrap for the nomination next year.

Asked what he meant, he said that the talk in the south was that either President Wilson would not be a candidate for re-nomination or that if he were he would not be without opposition.

Cotton Men Discontented.
The president, he said, has lost friends in the south, especially among the cotton men. They were dissatisfied with the deadly opposition of Secretary McAdoo to the Henry cotton bill. They attribute this opposition of course, to the president, and they have cooled toward him considerably. There is nothing in the patronage basket to overcome this chill. The president has given nearly all he has to give and now is the time, said this republican, for the politicians of the south to make known their real feelings, which are anything but friendly to the president.

Underwood and Clark Alert.
The evidence of this is that two southern men who have always been in close cahoots and who were strong candidates for the Baltimore nomination, Senator Underwood and Speaker Clark, have neither "laid down" nor are they unimpaired of the chances. Speaker Clark is one of the most direct though seemingly one of the most bungling of politicians. He says and does things that apparently ought to finish him, but they do not have that effect. But there is never a lack of method in the madness of the speaker. When, for example, he said that if the president did well he would be re-nominated and if he did not do well the nomination would not be worth having, he apparently took himself definitely out of the race. But there is a possibility that the president might have a successful administration and yet decline re-nomination.

Where Speaker Comes In.
In that event who would be a more logical candidate than the speaker who led on ten ballots at Baltimore as he never tires of telling, and who held a majority of the whole convention on several? Who would be more acceptable to the democratic party than the man who through all his disappointment and chagrin at "the treachery of Colonel William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska" has kept his temper, worked with the administration and even patched on a personal truce with the secretary of state?

Opportunity Lies in South.
But how does this cover the assertion of Speaker Clark that if the president is a failure the nomination will not be worth having? Simply. The present work of both the Underwood and Clark men in the south is to stir up such a division in the region where the influential delegates come from that the president may retire on his laurels of four years without risking another campaign, which, if it resulted in his losing the nomination, would blot his record in history or if it resulted in his receiving the nomination from a divided party and losing the election would be a cooling experience after the hard work he has done to make the democracy a really governing body.

Underground Politics.
There are many smart things done in underground politics. There are many campaigns made where nobody goes but what is being done. There is no evidence that the Clark and Underwood people are beyond using any leverage to effect their end, that is to swing the nomination to one or the other of them.

They represent the same kind of democracy, the democracy that will deal with Tammany hall, while covering the parties with the license of reform. They have in common a passion for the office. Clark thinks he should have first chance, since he is the older, but this will not be the governing factor. If they jointly can out Woodrow Wilson, the one who can make the quickest and cleverest turn will get the nomination.

Stand on Party Pledges.
Their record in congress shows how close together they always have been. They stood for the same things. They fought the president on the same issues. They sought to bolster themselves with the party on the same questions.

They were always regular. They were regular on the tariff question. They could root to the platform. They stood on it. They made its hollow planks resound with their ardent

feet. The president was off the reservation. They lost but they think they won or will have won in the long run because, they argue, some day the democratic party will be asked what it did about its pledges.

When that day comes they will show that they stood for their platform when the president deserted it. They were sincere, pure democrats when the president was seeking alien assistance to pass his measures for tariff repeal, for ship purchase, for trades commissions. Such a record of regularity will be impressive and they believe convincing if once they can make the country take the view that party pledges are the crux of the matter.

Speaker Praised Congress.
Since the adjournment of congress Speaker Clark has delivered many speeches in which he has cracked up the administration, but always putting the load on the work of congress.

Mr. Underwood has traveled to New York to tell the people that the railroads must have a chance to live. They are spending times good for the domestic politicians' ear while the president is struggling with the hard, knotty problems of foreign affairs.

Sung of the Bee Fatal.
This might sound fantastic if the sting of the presidential bee did not produce a wound which only death can close. Clark and Underwood have it, but they have it no more than Burton, Weeks, Cummins and Borah on the other side. It is only more apparent in their case.

Nobody who has once been stung with the insect has ever given up hope that he would be nominated. The prize is so vast, the office is so prodigious, the chance of a place in history is so alluring that the same men lose their heads and all sense of proportion. Their women folk go madder than they and the chase becomes a wild gallop.

Wilson Remarkable Example.
Woodrow Wilson himself is an example to them. A college professor who had never held an office, he stepped from the college hall to the governor's chair, to the White House within three years, and he did it all as the result of careful planning. He was touted as a candidate for president before he was elected governor of New Jersey. He was boomed all through his two years as governor. He was simply dragged over the course at Baltimore by men who had

(Continued on Page Six)

KING ALBERT IS MODEST; DENIES THAT HE IS HERO

Swiss Correspondent Obtains
Interesting Interview From
Belgian Monarch in Which
Neutrality Is Discussed.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Geneva, Switzerland, March 30 (via Paris 4 p. m.).—"I am not a hero; you will find them in my trenches," said King Albert, king of the Belgians at his headquarters in the field in an interview today with Edward Chapuis of the Journal de Geneve. During the conversation the king of the Belgians and the Germans were sounding constantly.

"I affirm that before the war I and my country observed scrupulously all the requirements of neutrality, that the powers prescribed for us with a precision of the specifications in an engineering contract."

"Your neutrality," said King Albert, referring to Switzerland, "is an act of sovereignty. Ours had been obligatory by an agreement of the powers. Nevertheless, you see the result."

Hardships of Belgium.
At another point in the conversation, the king said:

"You have an agency for prisoners and other institutions, but what a martyrdom has not this poor Geneva endured."

The king, alluding to the hardships which Belgium had undergone, said:

"It is necessary to tell the truth about these things, but it is better to use moderate language because the more moderate so much stronger one is."

Further on, the Belgian monarch remarked:

"We had no ill feeling against Germany. We received her business people. We had cordial and courteous relations."

"Even at the present moment, I am at a loss to explain why we have been made to suffer what we have suffered. I can explain to myself still less those acts of cruelty. I never could have imagined that the German was malevolent. On the contrary I considered him as a quiet and domestic character. I know many Germans. I have German blood in my veins. My mother was the Countess of Flanders—a Hohenzollern. Who all these cruelties?"

Denies German Charges.
The king, referring to allegations that certain conversations Belgium had compromised her neutrality, said:

"Once again, I affirm that it is not true."

His majesty mentioned that he had received many letters from private persons in Switzerland, adding that he had opened one yesterday from a boy of four years of age, which had touched him deeply.

The king wore a green doberman uniform and was without mark of rank or decoration, described as being brown, open air life, extremely bearing and quietly confident.

GIGANTIC STROKE BY GERMANS IS EXPECTED BEFORE ALLIES ADVANCE

Great Britain Is Considering
Prohibition of Liquor Traf-
fic in Order to Promote
Greater Efficiency.

FIGHTING STILL ON IN CARPATHIAN PASSES

Greeks Restive Under Con-
tinued Restraint and There
Is Renewed Talk of Balkan
States Entering War.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
London, March 30 (8:50 p. m.).—Germany's next move in the military field—because some stroke either in the east or the west is expected before the allies attempt their spring advance—is at present the chief subject of speculation and conjecture. According to reports reaching here from Petrograd, the German emperor is now at Berlin holding a war council with Field Marshal von Der Goltz, the German military commander of Constantinople, and other leaders, and is planning a new campaign to offset the fall of Przemyśl and meet the situation in the Carpathians.

No Notable Battles.
There has been nothing of an outstanding nature in either theater of the land operations since the surrender of the Austrian fortress. Sniping, mining and bomb throwing predominate along the western front, while fighting, fierce but undecided, rages in the Carpathians.

The British cabinet met today and there is every reason to believe that it considered the liquor question and the stamping out of the evil which is now one of the greatest problems of the nation. There is still much talk of prohibition, but it is not generally believed that this course will be adopted, although it is conceded that some step of a drastic and universal character will soon be taken.

Greece Restive Again.
The return of ex-Premier Venizelos to Athens after a short rest, the tumultuous reception accorded him and his reiterated of the declaration that Greece must join in the conflict on the side of the entente powers, have combined to start predictions as to when the group of neutral states, which have been waverers so long, will take up arms. But the materials upon which these predictions are based are of the scantiest.

The inquest at Milford Haven in the matter of the sinking of the steamer Falaba has established an official death list of 111. Witnesses under oath testified to what had previously been charged that the submarine fired before sufficient time had elapsed for the removal of passengers.

Walter Baxter, chief officer of the Falaba, contributed the odd statement that the submarine crew were dressed in khaki. He also swore that the submarine when first sighted, flew the English ensign which was replaced by the German ensign prior to the attack.

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORTS CLAIM SUCCESSES
Paris (via London, March 30, 11:59 p. m.).—The following official communication was issued this evening:

"During the night of March 29-30, the enemy continued without results to bombard the Neuport bridge."

"There has been an intermittent cannonade on the entire front from the sea to the Aisne."

"In Champagne, in the region of Perthes, Reimsleur, and Villers-Tourbie, there was an artillery action and mine warfare in which we obtained the advantage."

"In the Argonne, fighting continued at several points with tenacity and determination, but without appreciable results to either side."

"On Monday, Fort Donnauert, north of Verdun, was struck by 21-centimeter shells. Our artillery immediately silenced the German batteries. The fort was not damaged."

"In the western part of the forest of Le Pretre, we carried a line of trenches in which we took 160 prisoners."

"Despite a violent counter-attack, we maintained the greater part of the trenches won."

"To the west of Pont-a-Mousson, we carried a German post and repulsed three counter-attacks."

"On the battlefield of Hartmannswierkopf, the bodies of 700 Germans have been counted."

FAVORS PROHIBITION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC
Bradford, England, March 30 (11:45 p. m.).—The Chamber of Commerce adopted tonight a resolution in favor of total prohibition with compensation to the holders of licenses.

But \$3? Is the Sr

Atlantic Express 7:30a 8:00a
Hartford Express 7:15p 7:45p
California Limited 8:00p 7:00p
K. C. & Chicago Exp. 7:30p 7:00p
De Luxe (Wednesday) 9:00p 8:10p
From South
El Paso Express 10:30p 9:50p
El Paso Express 9:50p

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, March 30.—New Mexico: Fair Wednesday and Thursday.